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THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

(L. A. CRABTREE, C.R.SAN.I.)

1945

T. J. O'CONNOR, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.



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BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

Health Committee

CHAIRMAN

COUNCILLOR H. TAYLOR, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN EGERTON, J.P.

„ GOUCKE

COUNCILLOR G. E. BOOTHMAN

„ L. F. COCKCROFT

„ F. W. KNIGHTON

„ E. C. F. NUTTER

„ F. READ

„ F. SPENDLOVE

„ F. SUNDERLAND

„ D. WRIGHT

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN

COUNCILLOR SUNDERLAND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN EGERTON J.P.

„ GOUCKE

COUNCILLOR G. E. BOOTHMAN

„ L. F. COCKCROFT

„ F. W. KNIGHTON

„ F. READ

„ H. TAYLOR, J.P.

„ D. WRIGHT

MRS. CROSSLEY

„ HARGREAVES

„ SUTCLIFFE

BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent, Fielden Joint Hospital—

T. J. O'CONNOR, M.B. B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinic—

* M. M. THIERENS, M.B.

Consultant for Difficult Obstetric Cases occurring in Private Practice—

* B. L. JEAFFRESON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Nose and Throat Consultant—

* R. W. GREATOREX, M.B.

Dental Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic—

* J. B. JACKSON, L.D.S.

Sanitary Inspector—

† L. A. CRABTREE, C.R.SAN.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

† C. BAXTER, M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.

Health Visitors—

*† MRS. A. N. GEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.SAN.I.
(Resigned August 1945)

*† MISS A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*† MISS E. SEARCH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Commenced March, 1945)

Nurse (Temporary Appointment)—

* MRS. E. POOLE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Feb. to April 1945)

Clerical Staff—

* H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S. (H.M. Forces).

* MISS J. SUTCLIFFE.

* MISS J. COCKROFT, (Temporary)

MRS. E. E. WADDILOVE, C.R.SAN.I.

Dental Attendant—

* MISS W. FIELDEN.

Matron of Fielden Joint Hospital—

MISS E. J. BREW-HUNTER, S.R.N., R.F.N. (Housekeeping Certificate)

Master and Matron of Sourhall Joint Hospital—

MR. AND MRS. KIRKBY.

* Part Time.

† Hold Meat Inspection Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Hold Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

The Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre,

Todmorden,

November, 1946

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors—

GENTLEMEN—

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report on the Health Services of Todmorden.

A noteworthy feature of the statistics is again the low infantile mortality rate. There were only 9 deaths occurring in infants under one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 36 per 1000 live births. This is a very satisfactory figure for an industrial town and compares favourably with the figures for other towns of similar size. The figure for England and Wales is 46.

There were two maternal deaths from puerperal causes. Both of these cases received adequate ante-natal care and were admitted to hospital. In each case death could not be prevented and no blame can be attached to the Local Authority or to the hospital staff. In the previous 10 years there has only once, in 1937, been so many as two maternal deaths in a year.

The attendances at the ante-natal clinic continue to be satisfactory, 199 patients attending. This is approximately 76% of the total births of the town and reflects the energy and zeal devoted by Dr. Theirens to this important work. It also shows that this service is much appreciated by the women of the town.

A particularly pleasing feature of this report is the number of children attending the Infant Welfare Clinics, in which figure there was a further rise for 1945.

Some 46 cases of Scarlet fever were notified of which 45 were admitted to hospital. All were of a mild character.

Eleven cases of Diphtheria were notified and there was one death from this disease. This is discussed in more detail in the body of the report.

Measles and whooping cough showed an increased incidence over 1944 but there were no deaths from these diseases.

The number of cases of Scabies requiring treatment declined from 391 to 197.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the members of the Council for the consideration shown to me and to my staff for their support and loyalty.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. O'CONNOR.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS

STATISTICS.

Area. 12,790 acres.

Population—Census 1931. 22,222 persons.

Registrar General's estimate of
Resident Population, mid. 1945, 17,550.

Number of dwelling-houses, 6,898.

Rateable value £114,412.

Product of a penny rate £456.

Rainfall at Gorpley Reservoir during 1945, 53.97 inches

Summary of Vital Statistics.

	Total	M	F	
Live Births— Legitimate Illegitimate	235 15	120 5	115 10	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated res- ident population 14.2
Still Births— Legitimate Illegitimate	9 1	6 1	3 —	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 38.4.
Deaths	301	148	153	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 17.2.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES—

	Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births	
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	...	3.84
Other Puerperal Causes	1	...	3.84

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All infants per 1000 live births ...	...	...	36
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births...			34
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			7

DEATHS FROM Cancer (all ages) ...	...	...	...	48
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	...	1

Tuberculosis Death Rate (all cases)	..	..	0.51
Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate	..	..	0.40
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate			0.11
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding tuberculosis)			2.51

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN, M.B.

Cause of Death	1944		1945	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	2	—	—	1
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	4	3
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1
8 Syphilitic Diseases	1	2	3	1
9 Influenza	3	—	1	—
10 Measles	—	—	—	—
11 Ac. Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—
12 Ac. Infantile Encephalitis	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) and Uterus (F)	2	2	4	—
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	2	2	3
15 Cancer of Breast	—	3	—	6
16 Cancer of all other Sites ...	18	11	13	20
17 Diabetes	2	5	1	4
18 Intercranial Vascular lesions	15	23	15	18
19 Heart Disease	33	50	28	41
20 Other Diseases of Circulatory System	12	6	11	8
21 Bronchitis	23	15	15	17
22 Pneumonia	4	2	6	2
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	—	1	4	—
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	1	2	1
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years ...	—	—	1	—
26 Appendicitis	—	—	1	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases ...	1	6	3	3
28 Nephritis	4	9	5	8
29 Puerperal and Post abortion sepsis	—	—	—	1
30 Other Maternal Causes ...	—	1	—	1
31 Premature Birth	2	1	2	1
32 Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury; Infancy Diseases ...	2	1	3	—
33 Suicide	5	1	2	1
34 Road Traffic Accidents ...	1	—	1	—
35 Other Violent Causes	3	1	5	2
36 All other Causes	15	15	15	9
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	156	159	148	153

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1945.

	Rate per 1000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population.							Rate per 1000 Live Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Smallpox	Measles	Total Deaths under 1 year	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)
England and Wales	16·1	0·46	11·4	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·02	0·08	0·00	0·02	46	5·6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	19·1	0·58	13·5	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·02	0·07	0·00	0·02	54	7·8
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	19·2	0·53	12·3	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·02	0·07	0·00	0·02	43	4·5
TODMORDEN	14·2	0·57	17·2	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·06	0·00	0·00	0·00	36	4·0

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales	Puerperal Sepsis		Other		Total
	(per 1000 Total Births)		...		
	0·49	...	1·30	...	1·79
The Maternal Mortality Rates for TODMORDEN	3·84	...	3·84	...	7·68

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

- (A) Hospitals.
 - (B) Professional Nursing in the Home.
 - (C) Ambulance Facilities. General and Maternity.
 Infectious Diseases.
 - (D) Clinics and Treatment Centres.
 - (E) Laboratory Facilities.
 - (F) Issue of Diphtheria Anti-toxin, Insulin, etc.
-

A. HOSPITALS.

General Hospital. There is no General Hospital in the Borough. Patients are referred by private medical practitioners, or from the Authority's Clinics, to various hospitals in neighbouring towns. The arrangement made by the Council for the operative treatment of diseased tonsils and adenoids in school and pre-school children was in force and continued after the treatment of school children became the responsibility of the W.R.C.C.

Maternity Hospital. There is no Maternity Hospital or Home in the Borough. The council has made arrangements with the Halifax Corporation for the hospital treatment of maternity patients from Todmorden in the Halifax General Hospital.

Sanatorium and Tuberculosis Hospital. There is no Sanatorium or Tuberculosis Hospital in the Borough. The West Riding County Council is responsible for the institutional and other treatment of Todmorden residents suffering from tuberculosis.

Venereal Disease. The hospital and outpatient treatment of Todmorden residents suffering from venereal diseases is the responsibility of the West Riding County Council. The nearest treatment centres are at :—

	Men	Wmn. & Chldn.
Burnley Victoria Hospital	Mon. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.	Fri. 11 a.m. to 12 noon. 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
Keighley Victoria Hospital	Thursdays 6 to 8 p.m.	Tuesdays 6 to 8 p.m.
Bradford St. Luke's Hospital	Mon. & Sat. 9-30 a.m. Tues. 6 p.m.	Mon. 5 to 7 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m.
Royal Halifax Infirmary	Thursdays 6 to 8 p.m.	Tues. 3-30 to 4-30 and 6 to 8 p.m.

Eye Hospital. The Council has made arrangements with the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital for the treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Orthopaedic Hospital. The Council has made arrangements for the treatment of orthopaedic defects in Todmorden children at the Bamford Memorial Home, Rochdale.

Smallpox Hospital.	The Sourhall Smallpox Hospital (34 beds) is owned by the Corporation ; it is situated in the Borough and is managed by a joint Hospital Board. comprising the Boroughs of Todmorden and Bacup, the Urban District of Hebden Royd and the Rural District of Hepton.
Infectious Diseases Hospital.	The Fielden Hospital (51 beds) is owned by the Corporation ; it is situated in the Borough and is managed by a Joint Hospital Board, the constituent authorities being the Borough of Todmorden, the Urban District of Hebden Royd and the Hepton Rural District.
Public Assistance Institution	The West Riding County Council owns and controls the Stansfield View Public Assistance Institution which is situated within the Borough boundary. Its normal accommodation is 97 beds.

B. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

General Nursing.	This is provided by the Todmorden Nursing Association and is not subsidised by the Local Authority.
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C. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The facilities provided are ample for the needs of the Borough. One motor ambulance is provided for infectious cases and two for non-infectious cases (including maternity cases). On those occasions when the ambulance for infectious cases is not available, one of the two ambulances normally used for non-infectious cases is used for the conveyance of cases of infectious disease.

Details of the use made of the two ambulances conveying non-infectious patients are given in the following table :—

No. 1 Ambulance ran 19,339 miles attending 663 cases.
 No. 2 Ambulance ran 4,022 miles attending 146 cases.
 On 116 occasions both Ambulances were out at the same time.

D. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following table gives the various clinics and treatment centres in the Borough. Full details of the work of these clinics are given in the body of this report.

Name, Address and Purpose of Clinic	Held by	Nature of Accommodation	Provided by	Times	
				Days	Hours
Infant Welfare Ridgefoot	M.O.H.	Consulting Room, Waiting room and Weighing room	Tod. Corp.	Tuesdays & Wednesdays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
Vale Council School	M.O.H.	Consulting Room and Weighing Room	do.	Thursdays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
Walsden Liberal Club	M.O.H.	Consulting Room and Weighing Room	do.	Thurs.	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
Ante-Natal and Post Natal Ridgefoot	Dr. M. M. Thierens	Consulting Room Dressing Cubicles and Waiting Room	do.	Wednesdays & Thursdays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
School Clinics Ridgefoot	M.O.H.	Central Waiting Room	W.R.C.C. from 1st April, 1945	(a) & (b) Mondays to Fridays	9 to 12 noon
(a) Minor Ailments	(Mr. Jackson	Consulting & Treatment. Rooms		(c) monthly	By arrangement.
(b) Dental	(Mr. Jagger	Surgery and Recovery Room		(d) Tues. & Fridays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
(c) Eye and Ear	Dr. Greateorex	Test and Dark Room		(e) Mons. & Fridays	1-30 to 5 p.m.
(d) Orthoptic	Miss Harris	Separate Room			Oct.-March
(e) Artificial Sunlight	M.O.H.	Waiting and Treatment Rooms			
Dental (M & CW) Ridgefoot	Mr. Jackson	Surgery and Recovery Room	Tod. Corp.	Monthly	2 to 4-30 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation. Ridgefoot	M.O.H.	Waiting and Treatment Rooms	do.	As required	By arrangement
Tuberculosis Union Offices, Hall Street	Dr. S. R. Wilson	Consulting Room and Waiting Room	W.R.C.C.	Fridays	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.

Children with orthopaedic defects are sent to the orthopaedic clinic at Rochdale.

All services available to school children are equally available to pre-school children.

E. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These are provided by the West Riding County Council at a central laboratory at Wakefield. The following table gives particulars of the specimens sent to the County Laboratory from Todmorden during 1945.

Widal Reactions	2
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli	12
Swabs for B. Diphtheriae	89
Urines and Faeces for B.typhosus, etc. ..	45
Waters for Bacteriological examination ..	51
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	1
Urines for Tubercle Bacilli and Organisms ..	11
Milk for Bacteriological Examination ..	113
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	5
Miscellaneous Specimens	12
Total	341

F. ISSUE OF ANTI-TOXIN, Etc.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is kept at the Health Department, Ridgefoot, for the use of medical practitioners practising in the area. During 1945 some 16,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin were supplied free of charge.

A small stock of tetanus anti-toxin is also kept for use in the school clinic.

No applications were received from general medical practitioners, under Section 177 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for a free supply of insulin for necessitous patients not being treated under the National Health Insurance Act.

Immunising reagents such as Alum Precipitated Toxoid are available free of charge to private practitioners who wish to undertake the immunisation of their patients.

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A. Ante-Natal Services—

During 1945 Dr. Thierens held 99 sessions and 199 patients made 1002 attendances. The popularity of the clinic is shown in the table below :—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Number of patients	150	177	208	201	229	199
No. of attendances	741	889	1258	1124	1309	1002
No. of sessions held	58	78	98	100	104	99
Patients sent by						
Midwives	55	39	33	29	28	49
Patients sent by						
Doctors	8	9	8	7	7	10
Patients sent by						
Health Visitors	31	49	54	32	55	56
Patients attended on						
own initiative	49	74	110	129	133	76
Patients sent by						
Hospitals	7	6	3	4	5	8
Patients referred to						
own doctor	3	9	12	4	17	28
Patients referred to						
Hospital	27	13	16	14	35	42
Patients referred to						
Dentist	18	31	46	35	13	38
Patients given sun-						
light treatment	4	12	19	19	5	7

Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic.

Abnormal cases are referred either to Halifax General Hospital or to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester. X-Ray examination is carried out at Sowerby Bridge County Medical Centre by courtesy of the County Council. In 1945, 9 women were X-rayed under this scheme.

B. Midwifery Services.

On 5th October 1933, the Local Authority entered into an agreement with the Halifax Corporation for the treatment in Halifax General Hospital of abnormal maternity patients and of patients suffering from puerperal pyrexia occurring among Todmorden residents at the rate of £3 3s. 0d. per patient per week. On 5th April, 1939, the Local Authority entered into another agreement with the Halifax Corporation for the treatment in Halifax General Hospital of normal maternity patients from Todmorden at the rate of £2 12s. 6d. per patient per week. This was increased to 10/6 per day in 1943. During 1945 some 40 maternity patients were sent to Halifax General Hospital from the Council's Ante-Natal Clinic. The total cost incurred by the Local Authority for the hospitalisation of maternity patients in 1945 was £519 13s. 6d. of which £237 17s. 0d. was repaid by patients during the year. The patient's contribution towards the cost of treatment in hospital was assessed in each case according to the following financial scale :—

SCALE OF PAYMENT.

Where the total Family Income after deducting Rent and Rates paid and 5/- for each child under 14 years of age and not working (including the expected child)	Amount Payable by Patient
Does not exceed 24/- per week	1/- per day if in receipt of maternity benefit.
Is between 24/- and 33/11 per week	1/3 fees.
Is between 34/- and 43/11 per week	2/3 fees.
Is 44/- or more per week ...	Full fees.

Consultant Obstetrician.

The services of Mr. B. L. Jeaffreson, M.D., F.R.C.S., of the Leeds Maternity Hospital are available for difficult obstetric cases occurring in private practice in the town. During 1945 there was no call on Mr. Jeaffreson's services.

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The "flying squad" attached to Halifax General Hospital is available for obstetric emergencies occurring in the town. It was not utilised during the year.

Midwives.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority and it reimburses the Local Authority for the net cost of the service. All the domiciliary midwifery in the town is carried out by the Municipal Midwives (Nurse Mills and Nurse Holden) whose fees are collected by the Local Authority. The patient pays a fee of £1 10s 0d. when the nurse acts as midwife and a fee of £1 when the nurse acts as a maternity nurse: in the latter case a doctor is also in attendance. The proportion of fee paid by the patient was assessed in accordance with the following scale:—

SCALE OF PAYMENT.

Where the total family income, after deducting the actual rent and rates, including water charges paid and 7/6 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	Amount Payable	
	Appl'c't.	County Cl.
Does not exceed 40/- per week ...	10/-	20/-*
Exceeds 40/- per week	Whole fee	Nil

* 10/- where acting as a Maternity Nurse.

During 1945 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 29 mothers and 10 infants. Medical aid was sent for on account of the following conditions:—

MOTHERS			INFANTS	
CAUSE			No.	CAUSE
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	15	
Miscarriage	...	...	2	
Mastitis	...	...	2	
Breech Presentation	...	...	1	
Persistent headache	...	...	1	
Persistent occipito posterior position of Foetus	...	...	1	Icterus Neon- atorum 8
Delayed 1st stage	...	...	2	Critical Condition of baby 1
Rise of Pulse and evening temp. over 99.4°F.	...	...	1	Lavingismus 1
Sub-involution	...	...	1	
Pre-eclampsia	...	...	1	
Thrombosis of left leg	...	...	1	
Midwife not available	...	...	1	
TOTAL	...	...	29	TOTAL ... 10

The following table summarises the midwifery work of the district midwives for the year 1945 :—

Work done within the Borough	Two Municipal Midwives
No. of deliveries made by Midwives ...	112
No. of difficult cases met with by midwives where a doctor had to be sent for and who	
(a) Effected delivery ...	1
(b) Sent patient to Hospital ...	1
No. of cases where midwives acted as a maternity nurse ...	13
Medical aid sent for in case of ...	
(a) Mothers ...	29
(b) Infants ...	10

The following table shows the number of women confined in hospital, private nursing home, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners :—

	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	131	51.98
No. delivered in private nursing homes ...	3	1.19
No. delivered by midwives... ..	111	44.05
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult case met with by municipal midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be sent for to effect delivery... ..	7	2.78
TOTAL (including stillbirths), so far as has been ascertained ...	252	100

Home Helps.

This service is provided to facilitate confinement in the home, especially where there are other children to be cared for. I would urge mothers to make use of this service as its advantages, in suitable cases, are considerable. During 1945 two part time Home Helps were employed at the rate of 1/3 per hour, this being the amount charged by the Local Authority for their services with assistance in necessitous cases according to the scale given below.

Domestic Helps.

This scheme was instituted to provide help in the home where such help was needed due to illness. First a part time then a full time Domestic Help was employed by the Local Authority, rate of pay being as for Home Helps.

Applicants who required Home or Domestic Help were assessed to pay towards the cost of this service according to the following scale —

Where the total family income, after deducting rent and rates paid and 5/- for each child under 14 years and not working and the expected child :—	Amount payable by patient
Does not exceed 34/- per week	Nil.
Is between 34/- and 43/11 per week ...	Half Cost.
Is 44/- or more per week	Full Cost.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits.

These are available to expectant mothers at a reduced cost (6/2) and can be bought from the Municipal Midwife or from the Clinic.

Maternal Mortality.

In 1945 there were two deaths from puerperal causes in Todmorden. The following table gives the number of maternal deaths in Todmorden and in England and Wales for the past ten years :—

	TODMORDEN			ENGLAND & WALES
	Deaths from :			
Year	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Rate per 1000 births	Rate per 1000 births
1936	—	—	0.00	3.65
1937	—	2	8.23	3.11
1938	—	1	4.38	2.97
1939	—	—	0.00	2.82
1940	—	—	0.00	2.16
1941	—	—	0.00	2.23
1942	—	1	4.01	2.01
1943	—	1	3.67	2.29
1944	—	1	3.58	2.93
1945	1	1	7.68	1.79

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There were none in the Borough during the year 1945.

Post Natal and Gynaecological Clinics.

Gynaecological and Post-Natal patients are examined at the ordinary ante-natal clinic. During 1945, 80 patients made 93 attendances at the clinic. Some of the patients confined in Halifax General Hospital attended there for post-natal examination.

YEAR.	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of post-natal patients ..	78	85	83	80
No. of attendances ..	81	95	99	93

C. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Infantile Mortality.

Nine infants under age of 12 months died during 1945, giving an infantile mortality rate of 36 per 1000 births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants.

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5—52 week
Prematurity ...	3	—	—	—	—
Anencephalic ...	1	—	—	—	—
T.B. Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	1	—	—	—
Catarrhal Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—
Erythrobastosis					
Foetalis ...	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—

Total number of neo-natal deaths (1-4 weeks)—7.

Total number of infant deaths under 1 year—9.

Still births.

During the year there were ten still-births.

The Care of Premature Infants.

- (1) An agreement is in force whereby the mother and child can be admitted to Halifax General Hospital when this is desirable.
- (2) Space is provided on the "Birth Notification Cards" for information in respect of birth weights of less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
- (3) When the mother and infant are kept at home particular attention is given to babies by the Midwives and Health Visitors.
- (4) The services of a Home Help are available where necessary.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

- (a) Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grand-parents.
- (b) When the child is old enough it can be admitted to the War-time Nursery if the mother has to go out to work.
- (c) In special cases advice about legal adoption is given if it is desired.
- (d) These cases are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Centre regularly.

Sunlight Clinic.

This was held twice weekly at the Medical Centre during the winter months. A Sollux Mercury Vapour Lamp was used. 77 children not attending school made 1226 treatment sessions.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

The Local Authority have an agreement with the Rochdale Crippled Children's Union for the treatment of orthopaedic cases at the Bamford Memorial Home. An out-patient clinic was held in the Smith Street Clinic, Rochdale, every Monday afternoon. During 1945 some 5 children made 4 attendances at the Clinic.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During 1945 some 296 children, under 5 years of age attended for immunisation against diphtheria.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

During 1945 some 126 children, not in school attendance made 301 attendances for treatment at the Medical Centre.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Clinics were held at the Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, and at Cornholme Y.M.C.A. and Walsden School House on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons respectively. A record of the work done in 1945 is given in the following table:—

	Medical Centre	Wals- den	Corn- holme	Total
No. of sessions ..	95	46	46	187
No. of children who attended :—				
(a) Under 1 year old	226	46	62	374
(b) 1-5 years of age	131	16	35	182
No. of attendances by children :—				
(a) Under 1 year ..	2668	538	521	3727
(b) 1-5 years ..	897	197	538	1632
Total attendances	3565	735	1059	5359
Average attendance per session ..	37	16	23	29

Dental Clinic.

During the year 6 Dental Clinics were held by Mr. Jackson and 29 patients had extractions under general anaesthesia (gas and oxygen). The patients were assessed to pay for artificial dentures (which were supplied by a private firm) in accordance with an income scale. During 1945 8 nursing and expectant mothers were fitted with dentures. This branch of the dental service is self-supporting.

The following table gives a record of the work done :—

Number	..	..	..	38
Total Attendances	..	..	..	96
Number of Sessions	..	..	..	6
Permanent Teeth extracted	..	..	..	125
Permanent Teeth filled	..	..	..	40
Temporary Teeth extracted	..	..	..	14
Temporary Teeth filled	..	..	..	6
No. of patients given a general anaesthetic	..	..	..	29
Dentures supplied—Complete	..	..	..	10
Partial	..	..	..	1

Ophthalmic and Aural Clinics.

Any child under five years of age suffering from eye, ear, or nose and throat defects may be referred to Dr. Greatorex, the Council's Consultant. During 1945, 8 children under school age were referred to him for consultation.

Operative Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids.

Eight children under 5 years of age were sent to Halifax General Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

Provision of Milk, Cod Liver Oil, etc.

During 1945, National Dried Milk was supplied in accordance with the Government's Milk Scheme. 67 packets were supplied free of charge and 6291 packets were sold at 1s. 2d. each during the year. Each packet contained 20 ozs. dried milk. Most other proprietary brands of milk are sold at the clinic for the convenience of mothers and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

A supply of cod liver oil was available at the various Child Welfare Clinics. At the ante-natal clinic tablets containing iron, calcium, and vitamin D were available, and in suitable cases Fertinol, ferrous sulphate, calcium, "Benerva," and nicotinic acid tablets were given.

The distribution of cod liver oil and fruit juices was carried out at the respective clinics on behalf of the Ministry of Food during the year, the average uptake being greater than for the country as a whole.

Child Life Protection.

A register is kept in the Public Health Department as required by the Infant Life Protection Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, of all persons resident in the Borough who receive children for reward together with the names of the children concerned. There were four children on the register during 1945.

Home Visiting of Health Visitors.

Home visiting is an essential part of a Health Visitor's duties. In the course of a year a large number of visits are paid and for a variety of reasons as can be seen from the following table :—

No. OF ANTE-NATAL VISITS :—	
First Visits	68
Subsequent Visits	62
No. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR	
First Visits	157
Subsequent Visits	580
No. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS ..	1137
No. OF VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH :—	
Infectious Disease	100
Housing	2
Special Visits	40
Stillbirths	4
TOTAL HOME VISITS ..	2199

Voluntary Helpers.

The following ladies assisted in the work of the Infant Welfare Clinics and their help was greatly appreciated :—

RIDGEFOOT :—

Mrs. Baxter, Miss A. Sutcliffe.

VALE :—

Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Bulcock.

WALSDEN :—

Mrs. Fielden, Mrs. J. Law, Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. R. Law.

SECTION IV.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

- (a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED
- (b) VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.
- (c) IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.
- (d) SCABIES.
- (e) FIELDEN JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL—ANNUAL REPORT.
- (f) SOURHALL JOINT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Disease.

(a) Notifiable Diseases.

The table on page 28 gives the number of cases notified during the year.

(b) Vaccination against Smallpox.

Of the 250 children born alive in 1945 only 21 (8 per cent) were vaccinated against smallpox.

(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The antigen used for children up to 5 years of age was Alum Precipitated Toxoid. Two doses were given. The first dose was 0.2 c.c. and the second, 0.5 c.c., was given a month later. For children over 5 years of age the antigen used was Toxoid Anti-toxin Floccules. Three doses of 1 c.c. each were given at monthly intervals.

In both groups a Schick test was done three months later and positive reactions were given a further dose of the antigen.

The table on page 29 shows the number and the age groups of the children who completed the course of immunisation during the year 1945 and in the preceding years.

(d) Scabies.

The number of cases of Scabies dealt with during 1945 was 197, a 50 per cent reduction on the 1944 figure—but further improvement can be made. All cases were treated at the Medical Centre, Mr. H. Firth treating the male cases and the Health Visitors giving the treatment for women and children. As pointed out in the 1944 Annual Report this takes up a good deal of the Health Visitors' time and the Health Committee at their meeting on December 12th, 1945 when considering the Annual Report for 1944 (Minute 295) authorised the Medical Officer of Health to make enquiries with a view to obtaining help.

The sarcopticide used was Bezyl Benzoate and one treatment was found, in the majority of cases, to effect a cure.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE FOR 1945.

DISEASE.	Total Cases No'fid.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	46	...	...	1	3	6	19	11	5	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	1	...	...	...
Typhoid and Para-typhoid .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia	23	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	4	4	6
Erysipelas.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	252	12	23	40	31	43	91	10	...	2	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	98	7	8	17	20	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	...	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
	452	19	32	60	56	71	144	29	7	11	10	6	7

(e) **Fielden Joint Isolation Hospital.**

This is a Fever Hospital serving Todmorden Borough, Hebden Royd U.D., Hepton Rural District and Sowerby Bridge U.D.—the latter by agreement. During the year 121 cases were admitted from the various districts as shewn in the following table.

	Todmorden	Hebden Royd	Hepton R.D.	Sowerby Bridge	Military Detention Barracks, Sow. Br.	Total
Rubella	1	—	—	—	1	2
Pneumonia with Measles	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tonsillitis	6	—	—	—	—	6
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria carrier	1	1	1	1	6	10
Chicken Pox	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erythema	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	45	8	5	19	—	77
Diphtheria	10	2	2	6	—	20
TOTAL	56	12	9	26	8	121

A survey of the Hospital Services of England and Wales was carried out on the order of the Minister of Health. The first object of the survey was to gather information about the Hospital facilities available ; the second object was to assess the adequacy of the facilities available ; the third object to provide a volume of expert advice on the way in which the existing facilities could best be co-ordinated and, if necessary, expanded to serve the community in each area.

This survey, published in 1945 classified Fielden Hospital in Group A. This group comprises hospitals which the Surveyors recommend should be retained. It should be remembered however that the views expressed in the report are those of the Surveyors and must not be taken as reflecting the

official opinion of the Minister. The fact that Fielden Hospital is so classified, however, does reflect great credit on the Joint Hospital Committee, the Matron and Staff.

Diphtheria.

During 1945 admissions amounted to 20 cases ; one death occurred in the case of a Todmorden child who had never been immunised and was not admitted to hospital until the sixth day of the disease. I would like to stress that early admission and treatment are of the utmost importance in Diphtheria. The earlier the admission and administration of Anti-toxin the better the prognosis. As will be seen from the table on page 28 of this report, no Todmorden child of under five years of age contracted Diphtheria. This, I believe, is due to the very high rate of immunisation in children under five years of age in the Borough. Looking at the other cases one can see that they are mostly school age children. It is therefore recommended that all school children who have been immunised, more than 5 years ago, or have never been immunised should have a full course of immunisation administered. This will lessen the number of cases of diphtheria occurring in school-age children.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 77 cases admitted during 1945, Serum was given in all cases ; 3000 units to children under five years of age and 6000 units to children over five years of age and adults.

Immunisation of Staff.

All new members of the nursing staff were Schick and Dick tested when they first entered the hospital and the positive reactors were immunised.

(f) Sourhall Joint Smallpox Hospital.

Whilst still owned by the Corporation and managed by the Joint Hospital Committee, this hospital was operated in 1945 for the Ministry of Health as a hostel for enuretic and difficult children.

During the year there were 15 cases admitted and 18 discharged, the number of children living at the hostel was never more than 7 but there was always at least one child there. From August 14th 1945 the hostel was used for boys only.

SECTION V.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis.

The tuberculosis service is administered by the County Council. A clinic is held weekly on Friday afternoons at Hall Street. Cases requiring X-ray examination are referred to the appropriate Centre at Sowerby Bridge.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Todmorden in 1945 :—

	Respiratory			Non-Resp.			Ttls.
	M	F	Ttl.	M	F	Ttl.	
No. on Register on 1st Jan., 1945 ..	28	18	46	35	54	89	135
No. first notified during 1945 ..	7	4	11	2	2	4	15
No. of cases entered in Register other than by notification ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. removed from Register during 1945 :—							
(a) Died	1	4	5	—	—	—	5
(b) Removed from district ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) De-notified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. remaining on Register 31/12/45 ..	34	18	52	37	56	93	145

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1945 are given in detail in the following table :—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
15-20	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25-35	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
35-45	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & over	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	7	4	2	2	1	4	—	—

SECTION VI.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

There is an arrangement whereby a child suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum who requires hospital treatment can be admitted along with the mother to Manchester Royal Eye Hospital at a charge of £3 3s. 0d. per week. During 1945 no case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

SECTION VII.

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) **Corporation Supply.**

Serving 5173 houses with a population of 13,163.

(b) **Private Supplies.**

Serving 1725 houses with a population of 4,387.

Corporation Supply.

The water is from upland surfaces and is naturally soft and of an acid character. The water is treated by slow filtration through sand and lime dust. A chlorinator is installed at the waterworks.

Private Supplies.

These are derived mainly from springs, the water generally being conveyed to storage chambers from which it is piped to the houses.

Examination of Samples.

CORPORATION SUPPLY.

Bacteriological	...	Satisfactory	28	}	Total	...	34
		* Unsatisfactory	6				
Chemical	...	Satisfactory	15	}	Total	...	15
		Unsatisfactory	Nil				
Plumbo-solvency		No lead			Total	...	4

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

Bacteriological	...	Satisfactory	6	}	Total	...	14
		**Unsatisfactory	8				
Chemical	...	**Satisfactory	2	}	Total	...	4
		**Doubtful	2				

* From subsidiary inlets to Reservoir (streams). Caused by animal droppings, precautions were taken to prevent re-occurrence.

** From two houses, "The Haven" and "Monkroyd." Supply from undetermined underground source. Arrangements made for "The Haven" to go on Corporation supply, there is delay in obtaining own pumping apparatus. "Monkroyd" is still using this source and a decision to go on to the Corporation supply is awaited. Both houses are above level for normal Corporation supply.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

HOUSING.

RAINFALL FOR 1945 (SOURHALL).

January ..	4.85 ins.	September ..	4.16 ins.
February ..	7.67 „	October ..	6.80 „
March	1.82 „	November ..	.80 „
April	3.26 „	December ..	4.21 „
May	5.60 „		
June	6.40 „		53.83
July	3.50 „		
August ..	4.76 „		

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No sewer extensions were carried out during 1945. Certain portions of the district still require sewerage, but in all these parts the cost is prohibitive. All defective sewers are improved as required.

All sewage is treated at the Corporation Sewage Works which are adequate for the needs of the Borough.

There have been no complaints from the West Riding Rivers Board in respect of the effluent from the Sewage Works.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

No action has been taken during the year to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of the various types of closets in the Borough :—

Privies with open middens	..	..	..	0
Pail or Tub Closets (a) Houses	..	..	..	420
(b) Workplaces	..	..	..	51
TOTAL	..	..	..	471
Privies with covered middens	..	..	about	70
Water Closets (a) Houses	..	..	..	5098
(b) Workplaces	..	..	..	649
TOTAL	..	..	..	5747
Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	337
Number of additional Closets provided :—				
Old property (a) W.C.'s	4	(b) Others	0	
New houses (a) W.C.'s	3	(b) Others	0	
Number of Closets, other than privies, reconstructed as W.C.'s—3.				

With a view to securing the conversion of pail closets and slop closets to water closets the Corporation contribute one-third of the cost of conversion to a maximum of £4 per closet. Two conversions of slop closets were carried out during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

No changes were made in the methods of collection and disposal of refuse during the year. The collection of refuse, including nightsoil, is done by two motor vehicles, one employed whole time and one on $4\frac{1}{2}$ days per week, a weekly collection being carried out. The collection of nightsoil is done by motor vehicle fitted with a movable tank, and contents are disposed of at the sewage disposal works.

The refuse collected is disposed of at Woodhouse Tip where the system of "controlled tipping" combined with salvage recovery is in operation. The salvage recovery comprises the collection and, where necessary, the sorting from refuse

of various materials such as waste paper, scrap metals, textiles bottles and jars, etc. Bins for the reception of bones and kitchen waste are situated at convenient points in the Borough.

The weight of refuse collected by the Corporation during the year was 3239 tons and the cost of collection and disposal was £3792. The income from the sale of salvaged materials, charges for tipping, etc., was £1142, giving a net cost for the collection and disposal of refuse of £2650.

The following are the various items of income from the recovery of salvage during the year :—

			Tons			£	s.	d.
Waste paper	...	...	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	875	10	4
Ferrous metals	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	11	9	0
Non-ferrous metals	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	23	2	0
Textiles (rags, carpets, etc.)	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	84	6	6
Bottles and jars (46 gross)	...	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	11	12	0
Waste food	...	...	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	23	8	0
Bones	...	...	3	...	...	15	13	10
Total	...	...	204	...	...	1045	1	8

In comparison with the previous year the recovery of waste paper, waste food and non-ferrous metals show only a very slight decline, with a marked decline in the cases of the other materials. The recovery of tins, bottles and jars was, however, greatly reduced by the shortage of labour at the tip for long periods during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1945, for Nuisances only	...	...	...	...	...	339
Nuisances found in 1945	...	...	...	...	...	94
Nuisances in hand, end of 1944	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total needing abatement	...	...	...	...	...	106
Abated during 1945	...	...	...	...	...	95
Outstanding, end of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	11
Notices served, Informal	...	...	...	...	...	25
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	20
Notices served, Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	—
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	—

REGULATED BUILDINGS, TRADES, ETC.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	General Conditions	Legal proceedings if any
Common Lodging Houses ..	1	1	4	Satisfactory	None
Houses let in Lodgings	0	0	0		
Canal Boats	0	0	0		
Knackers Yards ..	0	0	0		
Tents, Vans & Sheds	0	0	0		
Offensive Trades—					
2 Tripe Boilers	7	7	6	Satisfactory	None
1 Fat Melter					
4 Dressing Hides for Pickers					

ERADICATION OF BED BUG.

No. of Council Houses found to be infested	..	0
No. disinfested (a) with hydrogen cyanide	..	0
(b) with sulphur	..	0
No. of other houses found to be infested	..	1
No. disinfested (a) with hydrogen cyanide	..	0
(b) with sulphur, etc.	..	1

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health. Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power ...	40	2	None
FACTORIES without mechanical power	28	0	None
†OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not in- cluding outworkers' premises)... ..	None	None	None
TOTAL	68	2	None
†Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Pro- secutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	} None	} None
Overcrowding (S.2)	None			
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	None			
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	None			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)... ..	None			
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
insufficient	1	—	—	
unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	—	
not separate for sexes ...	None	—	—	
Other offences	None	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Min- istry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
TOTAL	6	5	None	None

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1945.

Inspections of Premises—

1.	For nuisances, etc.	...	...	163
2.	Where infectious disease has occurred	...	...	59
3.	Where offensive trades are carried on	...	...	6
4.	Inspections of Factories	...	...	8
5.	Inspections of Bakehouses	...	...	60
6.	Inspections of Cowsheds...	...	...	93
7.	Inspections under Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	27
8.	Inspections of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	4
9.	Inspections of Water Supplies	...	...	7
10.	Inspections of Work in Progress	...	...	116
11.	Inspections under the Housing Act 1936	...	...	40
12.	Re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	26
13.	Re-inspections as to compliance with notices	...	...	70
14.	Inspections under Public Health Acts	...	...	87
15.	Inspections under Closet Conversion Scheme	...	...	3
16.	Inspections of Food Premises	...	...	10
17.	Miscellaneous	...	...	14
Total Visits...				793

18.	No. of houses disinfected after			
	(1) infectious disease	...	...	59
	(2) tuberculosis	...	...	7
	(3) schools disinfected	...	...	1
19.	Smoke test applied to drains	...	...	6
20.	Samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...	19
21.	Samples of Water taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	48
22.	Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	108
23.	No. of complaints investigated	...	...	182
24.	Cases abated under preliminary notice	...	...	118
25.	Cases abated under statutory notice	...	...	1
26.	Cases dealt with under Closet Conversion Scheme	...	...	1

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH
NOTICES, ETC., DURING 1945.

House Drainage—

House drains repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	48
New pipe drains provided	...	...	5
Drains trapped	...	...	13

Sanitary Conveniences—

Tub closets converted into water closets	...	1
New water closets provided	...	5
Closets repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	6
Waste water closets converted into water closets		2
Water closets abolished	...	2

Factories and Bakehouses—

New Sanitary Conveniences provided	...	6
Water Closets abolished	...	6
Sanitary conveniences repaired	...	2

Houses dealt with under Housing Act, 1936—

Houses repaired by informal notice	...	20
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	...	1

Cowsheds and Dairies—

New dairies provided	...	1
----------------------	-----	---

Miscellaneous—

No. of condemnations of unsound food	...	18
No. of premises cleansed, disinfested, etc.	...	13
No. of accumulations of manure, refuse, etc. removed		3
No. of new sinks provided	...	1
No. of ashpits closed	...	1
No. of proper dust bins provided	...	172

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION.

For accidents	..	..	One Mortuary : two slabs.
For infectious cases, other than at hospitals	..	None	
For other cases			One Emergency A.R.P. Mortuary with accommodation for 60 bodies. (closed Sept. 45)
Facilities for post-mortem examination ?	..	Yes.	
Mortuary accommodation sufficient ?	..	..	Yes.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

Number of milk cows kept in the district (about)	1000
Number of cow-keepers	90
Number of wholesale traders	30
Number of retail milk sellers	96
Number of cowsheds	267
Number of inspections of cowsheds	93
Number of milk samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ..	—
Number of samples of ordinary milk taken for Methylene Blue Test	108

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936-1942 : —

Production of Milk	No. of Licences in force in area	Samples of designated milks examined bacteriologically	
		No. satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tstd	None	—	—
Accredited	2	none exmd.	none exmd.
Pasteurised	None	—	—

No. of Licences in force for bottling " Tuberculin Tested " or " Accredited " Milk, other than at the place of production—0.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There are 13 private slaughterhouses, all licensed by the Council. Eight of these premises are unsatisfactory as regards structure, position, or in other respects. The slaughterhouses were not used for slaughtering as centralised slaughtering outside the Borough continued in operation.

There are 31 bakehouses, one of them underground. Sixty inspections were made of these premises when they were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition both as regards cleanliness and reasonable state of repair.

The unsound food condemned during the year included the following :— 26 lb. butter, 4 lb. cheese, 22½ lb. ham, 23 jars of pickled cabbage, 48 lb. jam, and 49 cans of food of various kinds.

108 samples of ordinary milk were taken from retailers in the Borough during the year and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test prescribed for special designated milk, and 87 of the samples satisfied the test. In the cases where the samples failed to pass the test visits were paid to the farms concerned and investigations carried out and where necessary advice given and recommendations made.

ADULTERATION.

No samples of food and drugs were taken for analysis during the year. The West Riding County Council is the Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Rodent Control.

Investigations were made at 24 premises in connection with rodent infestation—20 by rats and 4 by mice. The premises dealt with for rats included 6 houses, 4 factories, 5 stores and shops, 3 poultry runs, the refuse tip, and portions of the river and certain sewers. In most cases the measures applied were those of pre-baiting, followed by poison baiting and successful results were obtained. A "block control" scheme for rat destruction was carried out in the Salford and Waterside areas in conjunction with the Ministry of Food, the scheme comprising two factories, four stores, a portion of the river and the sewers in the area.

It is calculated that 484 rats were killed as a result of the above operations.

At one building which had been infested by rats defective drains and ventilators were found and these were put in order.

With regard to mice infestation two of the cases occurred in large buildings and were successfully treated with poison.

Housing.

No action was taken during the year with respect to new clearance areas and in the Shade Clearance Area dealt with prior to the outbreak of war 13 houses were still occupied at the end of the year.

32 Houses were inspected under the Housing Act and in many defects such as leaking roofs and eavestroughs, broken floors, plasterwork, etc., were found. The owners were requested by informal notice or interview to carry out the necessary repairs and in 12 cases the work was done. Repairs were also carried out at 8 houses standing over at the end of the previous year. In several cases the defects were of a minor character and no action was taken. Difficulty was experienced in getting tradesmen to do the work after they had received instructions due to restricted labour and materials and to pressure of other work.

10 houses and other premises were dealt with for infestation by insect pests and remedial measures carried out. 22 houses were inspected where the tenants had applied for Council houses.

